

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## ROUTED AT CALUMPIT.

MacArthur's Division Annihilates Aguinaldo's Forces.

## ENEMY EMPLOY ARTILLERY.

The Filipinos Make a Determined Stand, Which May Be Their Last—Description of Movements of American Forces.

Manilla, April 26.—General MacArthur's division, 6,000 troops, annihilated the insurgents at Calumpit. Aguinaldo's troops made a stubborn resistance, but are driven to the hills. Eight Americans are killed. Calumpit is the key to the whole of northern Luzon.

For the first time the Filipinos employed artillery. They brought two guns into action in the trenches before Calumpit firing modern shrapnel, which burst over the heads of General Wheaton's men without effect.

The fighting was resumed at 6 a. m. During the night the American engineers repaired the Bagbag bridge, thus enabling the troops to cross the river.

General Wheaton's brigade advanced in extended order, with the Kansas regiment to the west of the railroad and the Montana regiment to the east of it, and took up a position covering one and a half miles on the south bank of the Rio Grande. On the opposite bank were fortified trenches, from which a few American soldiers would have been able to defy thousands, so strongly were they constructed.

The Americans found the trenches on the south bank of the river deserted, which furnished them with cover from which they could pick off Filipinos whenever one of them showed his head. When the enemy began firing, two puffs of smoke, simultaneously, from the trenches on each side of the railroad track, showed they had cannons, which was a genuine surprise to the Americans. Several shells burst close to General Wheaton's staff, but it seemed that the Filipinos failed to master the machinery of modern shells, as they were unable to get the right range.

Young's Utah battery was ordered into position in the center of the Kansas regiment to silence the Filipino guns, and at 11 a. m. the rapid-firing guns had been ferried across the river and came into line.

At noon the insurgents were still pouring a heavy fire into the direction of the Americans, who returned it.

Two Americans were killed and seven were wounded. At about this time General Hale's brigade was advancing east of the line, apparently to cross the river and attack the enemy's trenches in the flank.

General MacArthur secured an order issued by Aguinaldo to the Filipino commanders, telling them to instruct their men to economize their fire, save the empty shells and not to fire at the enemy when the latter is under cover. The Filipinos were also instructed never to fire at a longer range than 150 meters, and when they had a river or other obstructions in front, to hold their fire until within 80 meters. This order was issued after the recent encounters between the Filipinos and the Americans.

The natives fled before the expedition, but they swarmed back to their huts as soon as the American troops passed.

A few Filipino sharpshooters harassed the American flanks.

## Returning to America.

Manilla, April 26.—The United States transport Sheridan sails for home on Thursday. She will take among her passengers General Charles King and Mrs. Colonel Stattenberg, who is conveying her late husband to the United States. The Sheridan also has on board several officers' families, who find Manilla an undesirable place.

## Coghlan Will Command.

Washington, April 26.—Captain Coghlan will be in command of the Raleigh when President McKinley pays his visit of state to the cruiser at Philadelphia next Friday. It has been determined that prior to the ceremonial visit, if at all, no change shall be made in the command as the result of the utterances of Captain Coghlan. The president takes the ground that it would be unkind and unwarranted reflection upon the officers and crew of the ship to abstain from paying the visit, which had been arranged for and occupies a prominent place on the program.

## Miles and Alger Call.

Washington, April 26.—Secretary of War Alger and Major General Miles both saw the president. They arrived at the White House within a few minutes of each other, but did not see the president together. This is the first time Miles has called in six weeks.

## "BOSS OF THE RANCH."

Admiral Kautz Tells About Making a King in Far Away Samoa.

Cincinnati, April 26.—A letter written by Rear Admiral Kautz to his cousin, Mrs. Charles N. Lindley of Cincinnati has been made public by the recipient. It is dated March 23. In the letter he says:

"You will probably read a lot of stuff about me in various newspapers, but I can assure you that I am all right, and have done nothing that I or my friends may be ashamed of, unless it is the making of a king, which I was obliged to do today. But he is a very inoffensive sort of a young fellow, a native, 19 years of age. He wears a French admiral's cocked hat, but no shoes or stockings or trousers; still, considering the torrid weather, he looks very well in this climate. But I hardly think he would look as well on Fourth street, Cincinnati. I am not a king here, but just plain 'boss of the ranch.'"

"The German consul had that position up to my arrival, but since then he has been a very silent partner. I am very much afraid he does not like me—in fact, I am not at all popular here with the Germans. But I am all right with the English, and hope to pull through with them. I have no doubt of being sustained by the government in all I have done. I hope to get away from here in a month from this time, but will not be in San Francisco before the middle of May. With love to the Kentucky colonel and yourself."

"P. S.—I was in error about the shoes and trousers of his royal highness. At the last moment his advisers prevailed on him to put on both, just for this occasion only."

The Kentucky colonel mentioned is Mrs. Lindley's husband, a member of Governor Bradley's staff.

## Sailed For Samoa.

San Francisco, April 26.—The Badger, with the Samoan commission on board, sailed for Apia. The steamer will probably stop at Honolulu for coal.

## WILL BE BENEFICIAL.

Application of Immigration Laws to Cuba Will Be Satisfactory.

Havana, April 26.—The instructions received by Governor General Brooke from Washington to declare applicable to Cuba the immigration laws of the United States are certain to give general satisfaction here. For one thing, the new regulations will prevent the ingress of any more Chinese laborers, who, though useful in certain employments, notably truck gardening, are, from their habits, a constant menace to the public health.

Another undesirable class of immigrants is likely to be prevented under American law from overrunning the eastern half of the island. This class is composed of shiftless negroes from Jamaica, Haiti and San Domingo, who may wish to better their fortunes at Santiago or elsewhere in the east.

General Wood foresaw this embarrassment some time ago, and quietly put it in force in his province an order returning the would-be immigrants who could not show \$40 each in ready money.

General Brooke's decree will establish restrictions of this sort at all Cuban ports on arrival of those who threaten to become charges on the island. While the present conditions of agricultural prostration last, there will be little or no room for additional labor of the unskilled class.

## Believed to Be Murdered.

Pasadena, Cal., April 26.—Hillary S. Starr, superintendent of Oak Knoll ranch, has strangely disappeared, and the indications are that he was murdered. His brother, Charles, was assisting him in fixing a pump about half a mile from the ranch house. Charles went to his cabin to put on his working clothes, and when he returned 20 minutes later Hillary was nowhere to be found. A lantern carried by the missing man was found smashed to pieces, and not far from the door of the pump house there was evidence of a fearful struggle having taken place.

## Work on San Pedro Harbor.

Los Angeles, April 26.—Work on the harbor at San Pedro commenced when President McKinley pressed an electric button, which caused a rock-laden barge to tilt its cargo on the spot where the contractors will begin their labor. People from all parts of California and neighboring states witnessed the beginning of what is destined to be one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast.

## Sampson at San Juan.

San Juan, Porto Rico, April 26.—The United States armored cruiser New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Sampson, the armored cruiser Brooklyn and the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas arrived here from the island of Martinique. Admiral Sampson came ashore and had lunch with Major General Henry, the governor of Porto Rico. The American fleet will sail for New York on Thursday.

## MAKING LAST SPEECH.

Mr. Welty Delivers Final Appeal For the Fair Defendant.

## HE ASKS NO MERCY FOR HER

If Mrs. George Is Found Guilty in First Degree, She Prefers Death to Life Imprisonment, Says Her Counsel.

Canton, O., April 26.—Attorney John C. Welty occupied the morning in his closing plea on behalf of Mrs. George.

He said to the jury if they found the accused guilty of murder in the first degree, they should not recommend her to mercy, thus substituting imprisonment for life for the death penalty. For her sake and for my sake, he said, do not recommend mercy. We do not ask it, we do not want it.

A review of the evidence was then taken up and reviewed on the hypothesis that there was nothing but circumstantial evidence, and that this was clouded with doubt in important essentials. In commenting on a threat about going to the Althouse house to create trouble, Mr. Welty said it was fitting that Saxton should meet his death there on the steps of his companion in wrongdoing.

Early in his argument Mr. Welty departed from a line which had been generally interpreted as a plea in justification, and took up a discussion of the testimony bearing on the homicide.

He insisted upon the weakness of material links in the chain of circumstances, associating his client with the crime and the completeness of the alibi presented, as well as the accounting for burrs and needles, and the condition of the accused when arrested.

Mr. Welty concluded his argument at 2:05 p. m., and Mr. Pomerene began his final address in the case on behalf of the prosecution. The case will go to the jury Thursday.

## WALTER McCORKLE

Prefers to Go to the Reformatory to Receiving a Whipping.

Evansville, Ind., April 26.—Walter McCorkle, 22 married and divorced, refused a whipping in police court, and was sentenced by Judge Winfrey to the Indiana reformatory from one to three years.

McCorkle comes from one of the oldest and most esteemed families in the city and seems to be a degenerate.

Monday he stole a fine horse from his grandfather's barn and sold it to a gipsy for \$12.50. The theft was traced to him and he was arrested in the "tenderloin" district.

He was given the alternative of taking a whipping by his grandfather or being sent to the penitentiary. McCorkle's mother appeared in police court and declared she believed a whipping would do him no good, and that other punishment should be given him. "She's right," said McCorkle, "let 'er go the other way."

## Uncle Sam Must Stand Loss.

Washington, April 26.—The board convened by a special order to examine into and report on the responsibility for the loss of 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef sent to Porto Rico last summer has submitted its report and findings. The beef was shipped on the transport Manitoba from Swift & Company, Chicago and Kansas City. The board construes the time limit in the contract with Swift & Company to mean that the beef should remain sound for 24 hours after delivery to the issuing commissary if properly protected; the 72-hour clause referring to intermediate storage in land refrigerators. The loss was ascribed to several causes, but the United States is held responsible for the loss, and that Swift & Company be reimbursed for the beef.

## Two Reports Submitted.

Albany, April 26.—Majority and minority reports from the Mazet investigating committee were submitted to the assembly. The former asks for more power in the scope of investigation, and urges that the committee be empowered to sit ad libitum during legislative vacation; the latter urges the futility of further investigation, and prays the assembly to discharge the committee.

## Copper King Ignorant of Trust.

Chicago, April 26.—Marcus Daly, the Montana "Copper King," is at the Auditorium, having arrived from New York. When asked about the copper combine, he gave it to be understood that the Anaconda property had not been secured and professed to have no knowledge that the trust had been consummated.

Omaha, April 26.—The Missouri river at this point is now five-tenths of a foot below the danger line, and it is still going down.

## OHIO SOLDIER

Shot by an Officer Who Was Trying to Quell Trouble.

Augusta, Ga., April 26.—While several intoxicated soldiers of the Second Illinois regiment were attempting to set fire to some small wooden sheds about midnight a fight occurred, when Lieutenant John Mayeski, as officer of the day, tried to disperse them. The soldiers resisted Mayeski and started to grapple with him. Mayeski, thinking his life in danger, drew his revolver and fired. Private James L. Gilliland, whose home is in Ripley, O., fell with a bullet in his left breast. Gilliland did not have a hand in the fight, and was trying to put out the blaze when shot. The shooting brought out Colonel Moulton and other officers, who soon restored order. A full investigation will be made of the affair.

## A Bicycle Combine.

Cleveland, April 26.—There is a strong probability that within a few days nearly 100 of the largest bicycle manufacturing plants in the United States will be under the control and ownership of one gigantic company, capitalized at \$50,000,000. The capitalists behind the scheme have exact data upon the situation, and this week will see the footing up of the sum totals of the various phases of the proposition, and definite action will come at a meeting of the manufacturers early next week. A. G. Spalding of Chicago is the chief figure in the enterprise.

## New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., April 26.—The Tower Social club of Cincinnati; the German Catholic Fire Insurance Brotherhood association, Avon; the Big Four Brewing company, Cincinnati, amendment changing name to the F. Bartels Brewing company; the Marion Wagon and Buggy company, Marion, capital stock \$10,000; the Richmond, Oxford, Riley and Cincinnati Railroad company, Riley, amendment changing location to Oxford and enlarging purpose; the Western Reserve Pottery company, Warren, capital stock \$25,000.

## Mr. Breed Killed.

Cincinnati, April 26.—Mr. J. W. Breed, 60, president of the Central Credit company, was killed by an electric car. He was on an eastbound car, which passed his office on Fifth street west of Race, and alighted on the north side, not seeing a rapidly moving west-bound car on the tracks which he had to cross. It was impossible for him to escape or for the motorman to stop.

## Glass Works Closed.

Bellaire, O., April 26.—The Rodefer glass works here are closed on account of a strike of boys for 20 cents an hour.

## Negro School Board.

Atlanta, April 26.—A petition has been filed with the city clerk here containing the names of nearly 500 of the best negroes in Atlanta, which has for its immediate object the placing of the negro public schools in the city under the control of the negro board of education. T. A. Clark, a negro who has always borne a character above reproach, is the prime factor in the effort to have a negro board of education. Major Slaton, superintendent of the public schools of Atlanta, says "the idea is too ridiculous and foolish to be considered. We have given the negroes everything they could ask," said Major Slaton, "and I can not see anything they could have in wanting a different arrangement."

## Burned Body Found.

Middleboro, Ky., April 26.—The body of Mrs. Virginia Brook was found in Lee county, Va., 30 miles from here, lying on a log heap partly burned, but easily recognized. It is supposed that a man who has been paying respects to her murdered husband and attempted to burn the body.

## Delegates Arrive.

Atlanta, April 26.—Incoming trains brought many delegates to attend the International Sunday school convention. Special trains have arrived from Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans and the far west, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois being represented by enormous delegations.

## To Purchase Lookout Inn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 26.—A deal is pending for the purchase of Lookout Inn, on Lookout mountain, by the Order of Railway Conductors. It is the intention of the Order of Railway Conductors to convert the hotel into a university.

## Sailed For Guam.

New York, April 26.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite sailed for Guam. She has on board Captain Richard Leary, who is to be governor of the island of Guam.

Easton, Pa., April 26.—Three men were killed by a fall of slate in the Pen Argyle valley quarry, 20 miles from this city. Two hundred tons of slate and dirt fell into the hole and Edward Harding and Joseph D. Gorman are buried under it with no hope of recovering their bodies inside of two days. A third man, an Italian, was cut in two.

## CROKER IN THE PUSH.

A Large Crowd Visit the Steamer to Bid Him Bon Voyage.

## OTHER BIG MEN UNNOTICED.

When Asked If He Would Converse With Tammanyite Reed Said He Expected He Would Probably Say "How Do You Do?"

New York, April 26.—Richard Croker called for Europe aboard the American line steamship New York. Save for his sister, Mrs. Warren, Mr. Croker was unaccompanied.

When the Tammany chief reached the pier, half an hour before the big liner pulled out of her berth, he was met by a party of friends, who had come down to say "bon voyage." Mr. Croker was all smiles, and he nodded pleasantly. Then, flanked by his immediate advisers, he moved toward the gang plank. In a minute he had made the ascent and stood on the main deck.

There was a hurried movement by the waiting politicians who followed up the incline, which strained under the load. Mr. Croker was soon pressed on all sides, and finally found his position so uncomfortable that he hastened into the main saloon.

The crowd behind followed until he stood at the foot of the stairway leading to the upper deck. Up these went Mr. Croker quickly, his friends and political adherents right on his heels. When the promenade deck was reached he was again surrounded, and the reception that followed appeared to give immense satisfaction to the departing Tammanyite.

As the time for the sailing of the ship grew near the crush on the deck where Mr. Croker was holding his levee became so great that it was with difficulty that one could even elbow his way to the central figure. Hundreds of hands were thrust in front of Mr. Croker, and he grasped as many as possible.

The ship appeared to be alive with men and women. The saloon passenger list contained some 300 names, and their friends, combined with the assemblage of politicians, made one of the biggest crushes experienced on a departing line in many a day.

Arriving at Southampton, Mr. Croker will proceed directly to his place at Wantage, where he has racing horses.

Speaking of his stable, Mr. Croker said: "I can't tell now just what I shall do in the racing line until I reach England. I have about 20 or 25 horses, six of which are yearlings. I have not settled anything yet about engagements for the big events, except that Knickerbocker is entered for the derby."

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, who, with his family, boarded the New York, was scarcely recognized in the excitement and enthusiasm which attended the departure of the Tammany leader.

Speaker Thomas B. Reed was also a passenger for Southampton with his family. A number of friends were at the pier to wish him a pleasant voyage, but in the rush of Tammanyites they were scarcely distinguishable.

Mr. Reed, being asked if he would talk with his fellow passenger, Mr. Croker, said: "Oh, we will probably say how do you do to each other."

## Counterfeiting Convicts.

Canon City, Colo., April 26.—The discovery has been made that some very successful coiners have been operating inside the state penitentiary here. The counterfeiters made silver dollars, and it is believed they are of combination principally of Babbitt metal, which was used in setting the gratings during the construction of the prison. It is supposed the coins were made in plaster of paris molds. The coins were first detected by merchants who sold delicacies to the prisoners.

## To Lease Dead Man's Island.

Vancouver, B. C., April 26.—At an adjourned session of the city council a resolution was adopted by a majority of one to ascertain whether the government at Ottawa would grant a transfer of the lease of Dead Man's island from the Chicago syndicate to the city on the terms of the old lease and others to be mutually agreed upon later.

## Wheeler Will Not Go.

Washington, April 24.—It is understood that the cabinet has decided not to send Major General Wheeler to the Philippines. The general officers who will be assigned to duty under General Otis will be Brigadier Generals Young, Grant and Bates.

## President Takes a Walk.

Washington, April 26.—President McKinley has almost completely recovered from his attack of neuralgia, and he took a half hour walk on Pennsylvania avenue. He was unaccompanied.